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THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1860

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1911.

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## CHASE CITY GROWS; SOME INDUSTRIES

Facts and Figures of the  
Largest Town in County  
of Mecklenburg.

TOBACCO TOWN;  
MINERAL SPRINGS

Grew in Past Decade Faster  
Than Any Virginia Burg—In  
Midst of Prosperous Back  
Country—Rich in Raw Ma-  
terial—Famous Waters.  
Future Growth.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON.  
Chase City, Va., August 26.—Few towns in easy-going, conservative old Virginia have grown as much in the past decade as has Chase City, and now with well paved streets in the town in the place of former mud avenues; with good permanent highways branching out in every direction and more building all over the district and all over the county, with ample bank-  
ing facilities, with the finest mineral waters in the country, which form a great and growing industry, with new industries getting well on their feet and others coming; with a well estab-  
lished tobacco market and cotton gins and, perhaps, cotton factories coming; with ample school and church facilities, with broad-minded and energetic land agents and with as alive, wide-  
awake and progressive a lot of citizens as exist anywhere in the world, I can see no reason why Chase City should not grow more in the next ten years than it did in the last ten.

According to the census takers the town had in the year 1908 a population of 542. In 1910 the population was found by the census enumerators to be exactly 1,662, which was going some, and he it remembered there was no extending of corporation limits in the decade and no taking in of suburban residents, or anything of that kind. It was natural growth brought about by the coming in of new men attracted here by business and industrial ad-  
vantages and by the good example set and the splendid success made by the business hustlers already here and by the magnificent farming country sur-  
rounding and the abundance of raw material right at hand.

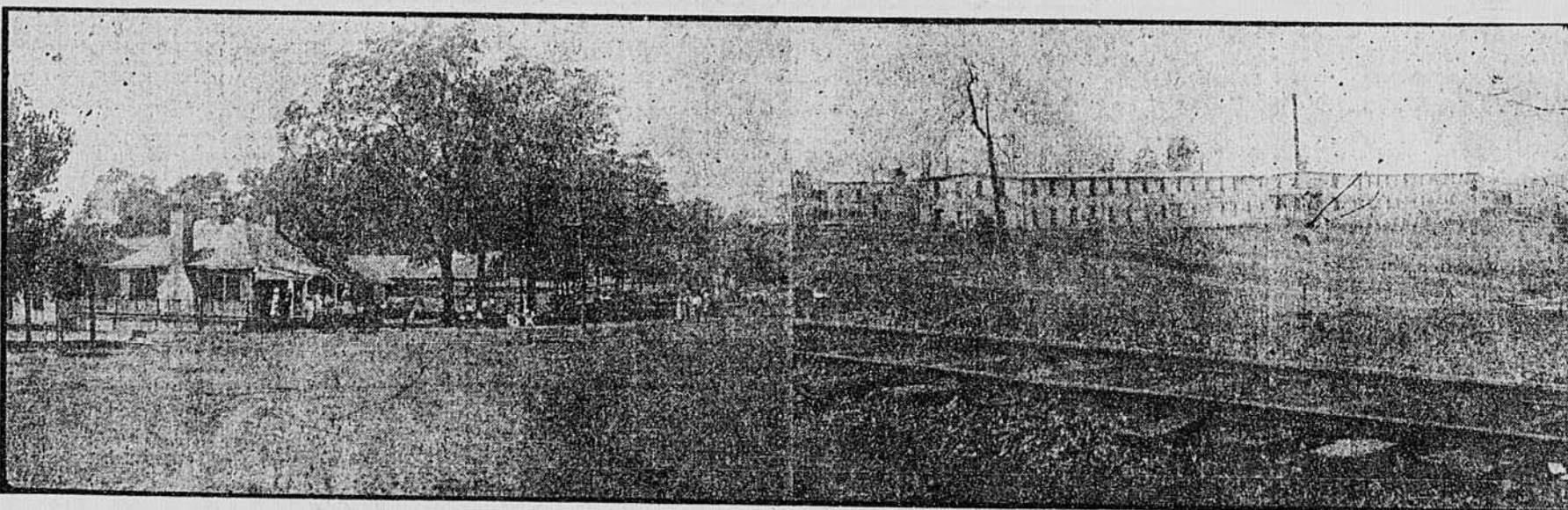
**Good Roads and Paved Streets.**  
I have already told in the Industrial section about Chase City's up-to-date-ness in the matter of good roads, how the district voted a big bond issue for permanent highway construction, how the convict labor was secured, and how, under the general management of Supervisor Lucius Gregory, these highways have been built and are yet being built. Four roads are being built out from Chase City to extend a fraction over ten miles in each direction, making in all forty-four miles, about half of which has been completed and the other half will be within the next two or three months. These roads are part macadam and part sand-clay blend, the macadam being put down in the bad, muddy places and over the worst hills, and the sand-clay over the other parts. Under the terms of the district bond issue two streets within the town, Main and Elm, were to be macadamized to the width of twelve feet as a part of the district road system. The town folks went down in their pockets and furnished the money to increase the macadam in the streets to thirty-three feet, and in addition they provided for parking on either side of the macadam a distance of fifteen feet to the granite and brick sidewalks. So now instead of the long red mud avenues which used to be the butt of the jokes of the thousands of visitors who came here to the famous Mecklenburg Mineral Springs, Chase City now has for its town streets as handsome a thoroughfare as can be found in any town in the country. The fifteen-foot park on either side, which is to be turfed and in some places terraced and shade trees set out, is something of a novelty for a business street and a very charming novelty it is.

**Banking Facts and Figures.**  
Chase City has two strong banks. The First National, of which Norman H. Williams is president, and A. H. Robertson is cashier, has a capital stock of \$50,000, surplus \$25,000, and carries deposits to the amount of about \$235,000. It has national bank notes in circulation to the amount of \$18,500. The total assets amount to about \$270,000, of which are loans and discounts to the amount of \$240,000; United States bonds, \$50,000; municipal bonds, \$15,000; a \$7,000 building house and other resources. This institution was a State bank for twenty-three years or more and had two branch banks, and two years ago it became a national bank, and, according to law, wound up its branches.

The First State Bank, which was established only six years ago and pro-  
fers to remain a State institution, has a capital stock of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$5,000. Deposits are about \$125,000. Total assets amount to \$150,000, including loans to the amount of \$122,000, and bonds, real estate, and other securities to the amount of \$28,000. The president is J. T. Goode, Jr., is the cashier of this popular bank.

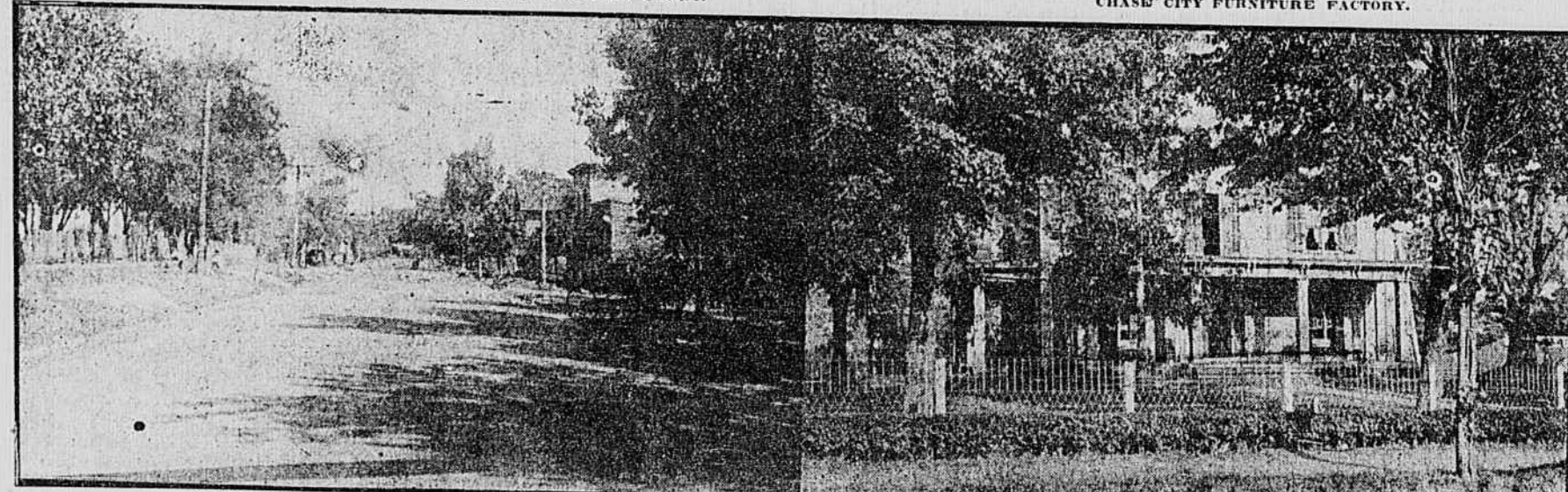
The Chase City Manufacturing Com-  
pany, of which Colonel Lucius Gregory is the president and general manager, is the largest single industry of the town. The enterprise is a big wagon factory in the town with a dozen or more saw mills and lumber plants of various sizes in Mecklenburg and ad-  
joining counties. The company is incorporated with \$25,000 capital, and has a surplus represented by exactly the same figures. The big shop turns out over 5,000 wagons per year, which are sold from Maine to Florida and Texas, and in addition hundreds of "log logging wagons and trucks are built and sold in the lumbering regions of Virginia and other Southern States. I have not seen the books and do not know the income of this company or anything about its profits, but I do know that the stock, with a

## SCENES AROUND PROGRESSIVE CHASE CITY



MECKLENBURG MINERAL SPRINGS, MODERN BOTTLING PLANT.

CHASE CITY FURNITURE FACTORY.



CHASE CITY'S NEWLY PAVED STREETS.

COLONEL HUGHES'S RESIDENCE, MECKLENBURG MINERAL SPRINGS.

## LAWS TO PROTECT FRUIT GROWERS

Strong Efforts Being Made to  
Secure Adequate Legis-  
lation.

WORK IS HAMPERED BADLY

Many Nurserymen Misunder-  
stand What Government  
Seeks to Accomplish.

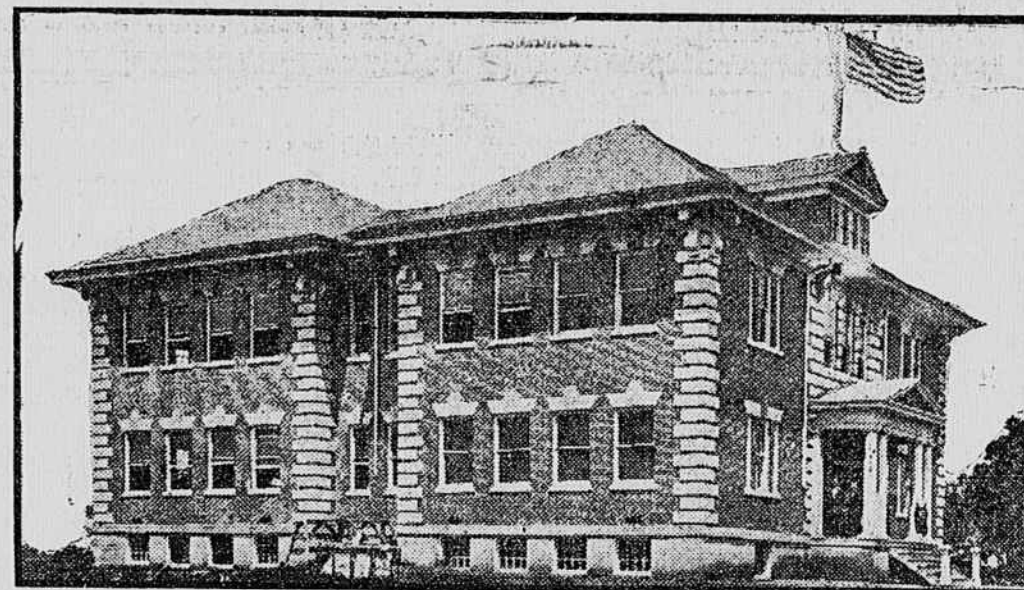
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Washington, August 26.—Turning from the big Congressional show which has been performing on Capitol Hill, in Washington, since April 4 last, and which has folded its tents until December, to other things of a more substantial nature, it is interesting to know what the government has been doing for the nurserymen and fruit growers.

The effort to secure national legislation to keep out new and dangerous insect pests or plant diseases which may be brought in with imported nursery stock has been actively favored by the Department of Agriculture, just as the department in the past has promoted and secured legislation enabling it to exclude from this country diseased animals or to quarantine and stamp out animal diseases when the evidence has appeared. In the case of domestic animals, the exercise of these powers has brought enormous benefit and has worked entirely satisfactorily to the live stock industry. It is reasonable to believe that like benefits to fruit and forest interests, including the nursery business, undoubtedly will come from similar legislation to exclude insect pests and plant diseases.

**Objects Misunderstood.**  
The mere statement is sufficient to show the need, but a strong concerted effort is being made to array the evidence in such a way as to make such legislation and put this important industry in the very unfair attitude of opposing reasonable legislation, which is quite as much for its own protection as it is for the protection of fruit and forest interests. In view of the evident misunderstanding which is being broadly circulated in relation to the intent of the proposed act and of its probable manner of enforcement, and the groundless fear that the Secretary of Agriculture or his experts would take an unreasonable attitude toward the nurserymen, it seems desirable to make a fair statement of the conditions calling for such legislation; second, the history of the efforts to secure it; third, an explanation of the scope and working of the bill now before Congress; and fourth, the relation of the Secretary of Agriculture and his assistants to the enforcement of such a measure.

Practically all of the European powers have very stringent plant inspection laws, and in the case of the United States, absolutely prohibit the entry of nursery stock. Apples and other American fruits are admitted to Canada and other important British possessions have similar protective legislation.

The United States is the only great power without protection from the importation of insect infested or diseased plants, and thus become a sort



CHASE CITY'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

## VIEWS AND NEAR VIEWS: HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

How to Profit by a Vacation—A Fair in Tented  
City—Some More Cotton Figures—The New  
Fashioned Country Picnic—A Political Pointer.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON.  
Industrial Editor.  
In the back woods, August, 1911.—  
Vacation? I am taking it, and that is what every hard-worked city man ought to do, and as for that matter, it is what every hard working man is ought to do, whether his labors are performed in a city or elsewhere.

There are vacations and other vacations, "according as how a man takes 'em," as Bull Mitchell would say. A vacation is supposed to be a season of rest of more or less duration, but all men's vacations are not resting spells. I have a friend who returned from his so-called vacation the day before I started on mine, and I judge from his general appearance and from what he told me his outing had been anything but a season of rest. His diary showed that he had traveled 5,000 or 6,000 miles, slept on an average about four hours out of the twenty-four, and had taken in Atlantic City, Niagara Falls, a considerable part of Canada and New York State, with much of New England thrown in for good measure. In my opinion that was no vacation at all, but a semi-business-educational trip, which is a mighty-wood and proper enough thing to take—a thing that every man ought to take if he has the time and enough money to afford it, but he ought not to call it a vacation or a season of rest, or let it take the place of a vacation. My friend reached Richmond dead broke physically and financially and needed rest more than when he left.

Possibly on account of my way of taking and enjoying vacation may act as a hint or suggestion to some other hard worked men, said hint if accepted as wise to be acted upon next year. If it comes too late for the present summer. In the first place, I wait until I am really in need of a rest and until watermelons and black-eyed peas get plentiful in the country. Then I pack my grip, taking particular pains

to put on starched and laundered collars in it, and I make my way to the backwoods.

According to this time-honored program I am having my vacation away off here on an old-time farm, surrounded by the backwoods, away off where I see but few people and hear but little of Seattle and his trials and troubles, and less of Martin and Swanson and Jones and Glass and their trials and troubles, and this I am enjoying almost or quite as much as I am the watermelons and black-eyed peas and butterbeans and buttermilk and corn bread and chicken pie and apple dumplings; and this is resting.

Out here in the backwoods I don't have to wear a collar or cuffs or even much of anything else. I can even pull off my shoes and socks and enjoy a partial return of boyhood life by walking bare-footed in the sandy road and wading in the creek. I can do this I say when I want to, and I am just old fool enough to want to for quite a while every day, and that, too, is resting.

I get up in the morning at the first quacking of the noisy ducks, for I have to in order to be in time for breakfast. These backwoods folks rise and retire with the ducks and chicks, and to enjoy a vacation in the backwoods one must do as the backwoodsman does. If the ducks quack far enough ahead of the breakfast hour, I rush down to the creek, take a plunge or two just as I did when I was a bare-footed boy, some years ago, and then I get on with my vacation. I am sure that if I had taken a vacation in the backwoods I should have been a better man than I am now.

In addition to this it is proposed to have the Health Department illustrate its methods of purifying milk, and it is believed that this part of the department will prove of great value to the citizen as well as the isolated dairyman or farmer who simply "raises" enough milk for his family use.

Entries in this department of the fair close Thursday, September 21, and all exhibits must be placed by 10 o'clock of the morning of October 9, the opening day of the fair.

## DAIRY RESOURCES TO BE EXHIBITED

This Will Be One of Most Inter-  
esting Demonstrations at  
State Fair.

Arrangements are being perfected by the State Fair Association to have a complete exhibit of the dairy resources of the State.

With the assistance of the Dairy Department of the State the exhibit doubtless will prove of much value to the dairymen and the agriculturist, as well as of considerable interest to the layman—the consumer.

Many attractive prizes will be offered by the association in every section of the department, and it is the aim of the superintendent of the department to have perfect demonstrations in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

Value will be attached to this principally through the picturesque manner in which the demonstrations will be conducted. It is proposed by A. F. Howard, of Farmville, attached to the State Dairy Department, to give the public an illustration of the entire process of making these two staples.

The milk will be drawn on the grounds, carried through all the processes to the roll of butter and the cake of cheese. Samples of these will be distributed to the multitude.

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## MANY NEW GAME LAWS ENACTED

More Than 250 Amendments  
Passed by Various States  
Protecting Sport.

Washington, August 26.—Soon the crack of the hunter's gun will be heard. A comprehensive summary of the game laws of the United States and Canada, including those enacted during the present year, was made public by the Department of Agriculture. This brings the data relating to game up to date and shows, by States, the new as well as the old laws, changes, and modifications of all laws relating to shipment, sales, limits, and licenses.

While the 1911 laws exceeded in volume those of any previous year, that was due to changes in the war-  
der, service, control of license funds, and to the curtailment of the bag limit, rather than to the modifying of seasons. Notable modifications in the warden system were made in Delaware, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wyoming. Other States also passed laws increasing the warden force. Montana created three; North Dakota two, while Idaho and Washington added one each to their preserves. Massachusetts and Oregon made permanent arrangements for the shooting of future preserves. California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey and Wisconsin passed laws permitting the possession and disposal of game reared in private preserves. North Carolina joined the list of States prohibiting the exportation of live quail for restocking purposes. New York adopted legislation closing its markets to all but a few foreign species and game raised in captivity.

A novel feature of new legislation was the prohibiting of the killing of dogs or use of other noise-producing devices in wild-fowl shooting in Delaware, and the prohibiting by North Dakota of the use of automobiles in duck hunting.

The deer season was shortened from eleven to six days in Colorado, and from 109 to sixty-two in California, but was lengthened in Michigan, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wyoming. Cottontail and bush rabbits were placed on the game list and provided with a season in California. Wild ducks were added to the lists in Delaware and South Carolina. Delaware placed woodcock on the game list; Kansas, squirrels and snipe; Maine, elder ducks; Nebraska, kill-deers and doves; New Jersey, Hungarian partridges. Much needed protection for gray and black squirrels by Kansas wild ducks by Massachusetts; wood ducks by Maine and Vermont; and doves and swans by North Dakota.

Thede Island shortened its shore bird season, opening October 15 instead of July 15. Tennessee prohibited the sale of quail and robins. North Carolina revoked the authority of the Audubon Society to issue permits for the exportation of quail. Arkansas, Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin all made changes in these laws.

## REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NOTES

Little Buying and Selling  
of Property Dur-  
ing Week.

AUGUST IS BIG  
RENTING MONTH

Agents Busy Arranging Their  
Leases for Coming Year, and  
Transfer Companies Are Get-  
ting Their Share of Busi-  
ness Incident to "Mov-  
ing Day."

Though the past week was dull as far as buying and selling of real estate was concerned, agents throughout the city have been busy arranging their leases for the coming year, and a great deal of business is being done in the way of securing homes for the winter. "For Rent" signs, which went up in the early part of the summer, are being taken down daily, so, along with the real estate man, the transfer companies are doing a big business. Real estate people consider this one of the best renting seasons in years, and state that after September 1 there will be fewer vacant houses in the city than for a long time. On account of the rush for houses many of the late comers are finding it difficult to secure such locations as they desire for winter quarters. By the end of this week, the best part of the work will be closed up, and it looks as if fall business would be unusually brisk.

**Active Property.**  
Among the most active property now going through the hands of the agents is that on West Broad Street, between Allen Avenue and Meadow Street. It was stated yesterday that property in this zone had increased nearly 100 per cent. since last February. At that time lots were being sold for \$100 and \$105 a front foot, while yesterday the same property was closed at \$200 and more. In cash transactions still further increasing in the same proportion. This portion is expected to be the most active section of the city this fall.

To the suburbs operations have been more active than usual, and building has been far above the average. Ginter Park, possibly, leads the rest with a total of twenty-five buildings under construction and completed in the last sixty days.

The following persons now have buildings under construction: C. B. Gantt, Mrs. E. D. B. Gantt, A. E. Chapman, J. A. Connelly, W. S. Leake, Carlton McCarthy, E. B. Comer, T. C. Ruffin, E. W. Farley, John H. Cooke, J. J. Mattern, A. C. Bedford, F. B. Carpenter, C. W. Morrisette, M. J. Fulton, Ross A. Cawthorne, and two houses for investment. Houses completed at Carlton Jackson, John S. Eggleston, S. L. Lindsay, W. D. Duke, E. S. Simpson, C. B. Cooke, R. C. Wright.

This is considered a remarkable showing for Ginter Park, but the plan of having each house surrounded by a substantial lawn has greatly increased the attractiveness of the place and the demand for homes.

**Old Houses Coming Down.**  
Throughout Richmond the activity in building is unabated. Especially along the business streets old houses are being pulled down, and new ones being erected faster than ever before in the history of the city. According to the purposes for which they are to be used, the new buildings range in height from two and three stories on the side streets to huge skyscrapers of ten and twelve stories on the main streets.

While the Travelers' Insurance building is not quite completed, the elevators have been running for some time, and a number of tenants have already moved in. All that now remains to be done is to put the finishing touches on the lower floor, which will take hardly more than a week.

The five-story steel, concrete and brick building at the corner of Grace and Seventh Streets, which will be occupied by Snyder & Hundley, is already under way. It will be fireproof throughout, and will be ready for occupancy by the early part of next year.

Foundation work is being rushed on the First National Bank building, corner of Ninth and Main Streets; the Life Insurance Company of Virginia building, Tenth and Broad Streets; and the addition to the Richmond Hotel. All of these are rush jobs, and it is expected that the work on them by the coming of cold weather will be so far advanced that it will not be necessary to shut down during the winter months. The new office and store building opposite Murphy's Hotel, Eighth and Broad Streets, will be completed by October 1, and the foundation work for another large business house on the site of old Monticello Hall is well under way.

**Tobacco Report From Danville.**  
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Danville, Va., August 26.—There is very little of interest to report this week as sales have been small, and composed almost entirely of medium and low grade primings. Very few piles of good quality and with good color are to be seen. When the poor quality is considered, the prices which they are bringing are very good, and from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound higher than last year.

Some trading has been done in red dried tobaccos, and several nice round lots have been sold.

There has not been any rain for the past week or ten days, and the crop is beginning to suffer a little on this account.

As a great deal of tobacco was planted late, it will require the most favorable weather, and a late fall for this tobacco to mature properly. An early fall will mean a great deal of com-  
mon tobacco.

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